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THE BUCHANANS

(From Ederington's History)

Capt. John Buchanan and his brother Robert came to this country from Ireland a few years before the Revolutionary war. Robert resided in Charleston and taught a classical school. He, with eleven others, secured the charter for Mt. Zion College in 1777. He was a lieutenant in the war and was captured at the fall of Charleston and died on a British ship.

Capt. John Buchanan raised a company in Fairfield, probably from the Scotch-Irish settlers; served in the battle of Cowpens and other battles of the Revolution. He was stationed at Georgetown, and at the landing of LaFayette, was the first American officer to welcome and entertain the gallant Frenchman who did so much to achieve the liberties of our country. He had the honor of presenting LaFayette with a fine horse. Capt. Buchanan had a body servant named Fortune. His name is attached to a spring in a fine grove near Winnsboro where Fortune cultivated a rice patch. When LaFayette visited this country in 1825 Fortune went to Lancaster to see him. The sentinel at first refused to admit the old African, but he persisted, and was admitted by order of Gen. LaFayette, who recognized him and was rejoiced to see the servant of his old friend Capt. Buchanan, though nearly fifty years had elapsed since Fortune had blacked his boots. This is not the only time Fortune appeared in public. It is said that during the French Revolution, the Captain inspired by gratitude towards France and dislike for England, sometimes on public occasions when full of military enthusiasm and good brandy, would don his continental uniform, mount his war steed, and followed by Fortune, his body guard, would ride up and down the main street of Winnsboro to the admiration of the old whigs and the patriotic youth of the town.

Some years afterwards, the Captain converted to Methodism. "Thundering" Jenkins, a

commissioner in equity. He inherited considerable property from his uncle, Capt. John Buchanan, and combined planting with the practice of law. As a lawyer he stood for years at the head of the bar. He was a good student and had one of the best libraries—legal and miscellaneous—in the up-country. His style of speaking was entirely argumentative. He had no rhetorical flourishes or graces of oratory, but such was the confidence in his spotless integrity that he was generally successful in his cases.

The war of 1812 renewed the military spirit which had begun to wane after the Revolution and there was great ambition among young men to attain military honors. The young captain was full of the military enthusiasm of the day and was soon promoted to the highest military position of major general which he held to the end of his life. His competitor was General Blair, of Camden, the Congressman who subsequently committed suicide while attending a session of Congress.

When Gen. Buchanan first went to the bar at Winnsboro, (as it was then spelt,) there were very few men in the district who had the advantage of a college education. The only graduates or colleges at that time in the district were Samuel G. Barkley, David Robert and Thomas Means, John B. McCall and E. G. Palmer, Wm. Woodward, Robert Barkley and N. P. Cook, who left college before graduation. Gen. Buchanan came into public life a few years after the great senatorial contest between Samuel Johnson, whose supporters were the Scotch-Irish, and James Alston, the father of Wm. J. Alston, whose followers were the Virginians and the country born.

Party spirit ran high but the Scotch-Irish and their descendants sent Saml Johnson to the Senate.

The war of 1812 fused all the discordant elements, and Gen. Buchanan, a young soldier and a graduate of the State college and liked by his numerous kinsfolk and connections, most of whom were well-to-do farmers and substantial Presbyterians, soon came to the front, and in 1832 we find him a leader in the cause of nullification. He maintained his great popularity for a longer period than any other man has ever done in Fairfield district. For more than a quarter of a century he represented his people as a Representative and Senator in the State legislature. He was a splendid electioneer; he would ride in his sulky from

a Scotch-Irishman, who almost universally were rebels. A large proportion of Marion's men were Scotch-Irish, and the history of the county is illustrated by their deeds. The captain had the good fortune never to meet any of his kindred in battle, who were all rebels, being assigned to command at St. Augustine, where he remained during the whole war. He lived in Charleston, but after 1776 his wife with her sons Smith, Robert and James, moved to Jackson Creek among her kin. James lived to a good old age, and was school-master and county surveyor.

When Capt. Phillips returned home, after seven years' absence, his wife, for a time, refused to be reconciled to him. The Captain being a gentleman of culture and of high moral character soon mitigated the hostility of his neighbors and lived for many years highly respected. He, Gen. Winn and Capt. Hugh Milling were boon companions and met almost daily at each others houses to read the newspapers and discuss literary and political matters. His elder brother, Col. John Phillips, also being a tory, was put in command of Winnsboro when Cornwallis left. He was a just and humane man. At different times he saved the lives of Whigs who were about to be executed by the order of Cornwallis, and he always endeavored to check the rapine and cruelty of his followers, among them Col. John and Minor Winn.

At the close of the war he learned that one of his daughters was about to marry a Mr. McMillan at a church in Charleston where he lived. He rushed to the church, forcibly took his daughter, and with his family went back to Ireland. Col. Phillips was a man of wealth and education, and on his return to Ireland, he was appointed a pension officer and held it for life.

Creighton Buchanan spent his last days on his farm, now owned by McCants, near Winnsboro. He was a quiet, intelligent and devout man, and was much respected by his neighbors. He left surviving him by his first marriage, Gen. John Buchanan, Mrs. Rachel McMaster; Martha, a brilliant young lady, had died at 18 years of age. The children of his second wife were Eliza, who married J. McKinney Elliott; Robert, who is now a retired physician residing in Winnsboro; and Calvin, who removed to Texas in 1844. Creighton Buchanan died in 1823, aged 63.

who sacrificed much, but to none more than the worthy women. Truly yours, Joseph N. Brown.

The assent referred to read as follows: State of South Carolina, Charleston. Before me, personally appeared Charles H. Simonson, who, being duly sworn, depose that he was the colonel of the Twenty-fifth regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Confederate States Army, from 1862 to 1864, during the war. That he knew William A. Rochester, who was a private in the regiment, and that he was the colonel of the regiment while serving with it in a charge at Swift Creek, Petersburg, Va. That the said Rochester, signed by W. H. Bartless, lieutenant commanding the regiment, a genuine letter, as he well knew, at the date of said letter in Wm. A. Rochester, its captain, that said company, its captain, Brook, having been killed. That said Rochester and his comrades in company were gallant men, the latter having been almost annihilated in action during the war, and that he does not know Mrs. Rochester, but that he believes she is the widow of his dead son.

Charles H. Simonson.

South Carolina, County of Charleston. Personally appeared B. A. McAllister, being duly sworn, says that he knows Mrs. Amanda Rochester from childhood, he being a brother of her husband. That she was a Miss McAllister, and that she is now a widow.

That said William A. Rochester, who was killed at Swift Creek, Petersburg, Va., in 1864, was a private in the Twenty-fifth regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Confederate States Army, and that he has remained a widow ever since. That she has continued a resident of the State all the time. That the signature by her is true, and that she is a lady of high character and has had to struggle for a long time since the war.

B. A. McAllister.

from the front at the time of the husband reads as follows: Twenty-fifth S. C. V., Headquarters, Va.

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MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE
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AGENT FOR

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Fairfield County, S. C.

Solicits your insurance on your country property.

JNO. J. NEIL, Secretary.

T. L. JOHNSTON, President.

Winnsboro. In passing, the writer will state that in a copy of Ramsey's History of South Carolina which was in the town library about the battle of Stono, made by Major of the cannon at himself manned a time he was engaged in that battle at Winnsboro and the old McCall.

Capt. Buchanan possessed high ability and personal dignity. He was present at the battle of Stono, and his portrait which hangs in F. H. McMaster's parlor is said to be a fine likeness of him and has the appearance of an old style first class Methodist bishop. He, to the close of his life, wore knee breeches, stockings and silver buckles on his shoes. He held several important Federal offices, and was judge of ordinary during his life. John R. Buchanan, his nephew, a gentleman of great worth and piety, succeeded him as ordinary, and held it during his life. Capt. John Buchanan kept a house of entertainment for some years and in 1805 he turned it over to his brother Creighton Buchanan and returned to a brick house which he built on the hill. Early in the century he induced his brother William's family to emigrate to Winnsboro, consisting of the widow, her son John R., one daughter who married James McCreight, one, the Rev. Wm. Carlisle, whose sons, Prof. James H. Carlisle and Capt. John Carlisle, now reside in Spartanburg; and a daughter who married John Lewis.

He had to children. He married Sallie Barney Milling, the widow of David Milling, whose two daughters, Sarah and Mary, married Thomas and John Means, two young men from Massachusetts but of Irish parents, whose descendants in Fairfield have been honored for their ability, courage, kindness of heart and hospitality. Capt. Hugh Milling, brother of David Milling, was another noble soldier of the Revolution.

Capt. B. died in 1824, aged 74. His remains rest near the church of which he was the chief founder.

GEN. JNO. BUCHANAN, the eldest son of Creighton Buchanan, was born on Little River near Buchanan's Ford, in 1790. He received his academic education at Mt. Zion College, and graduated at the South Carolina College in 1811. During the war of 1812 he was adjutant of a regiment in and about Charleston. His first uniform was spun, woven and made by his sister Rachel. The wool sheared, was then woven and the suit made in one week. This time, except in rare instances, all articles of clothing were the product of home industry among the people of Fairfield. After the declaration of peace Gen. Buchanan taught school at Sillsboro, then returned to Winnsboro, and studied law with Capt. Clark, and was his partner for some years. He afterwards held the office of

departments, combined with a dignity which never forsook him, gave him the reputation of being wise and profound. Indeed, when his habit of drinking seemed to threaten his usefulness, it was frequently remarked by his friends that they would rather have the old General in spite of his falling than any other man in the district.

His conduct in every other respect was exalted. No one ever heard a profane word from his lips, and he had the greatest contempt for any one who related a vulgar anecdote. His standard of duty was elevated, refined and without reproach. He had a supreme disdain for the arts which is the chief stock in trade of most politicians of the present day.

Gen. Buchanan married Harriet Y. Young, a daughter of old Parson Young, who came to Winnsboro from North Carolina in the last century; taught at Mt. Zion, and preached at Jackson Creek and Water Creeks churches. His eldest son, John M., lives in Texas; Samuel, his second son, died at 25 years of age. He was an excellent gentleman and a superb orator. When Hon. W. C. Preston heard of his death he exclaimed, "The Commonwealth has sustained a great loss."

General Buchanan's third child was Ann, who married Rev. Edward Palmer, who is now a Presbyterian preacher in Louisiana. His youngest son, William Creighton, graduated at the South Carolina College in 1852. He was brave, kind hearted and true. He studied law, went to Kansas to engage in the prospective fights with the Free Soilers and spent two years there. When the Confederate war broke out he was made adjutant of the 12th South Carolina volunteers and fell, mortally wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville in 1862. Gen. Buchanan was a great advocate of learning, a strong supporter of Mt. Zion, and lavished money in bestowing upon his children the advantages of a high education. He died in 1862.

CREIGHTON BUCHANAN

was too young to accompany his brothers John and Robert to America before the Revolution.

He, with his wife Mary Milliken, settled in 1789 on land belonging to his brother John, now owned by Ed. Robinson, near Little River. In 1795 he moved with his wife and child, John, Rachel and Martha, to a place near Jackson Creek church; the church at that time was being built of rough, unhewn stones. His mother, who lived with him, died and was buried on the west side of Jackson Creek below the Milling burial ground. He afterwards bought the farm on Little River, now owned by T. Harden. In 1805 he removed to Winnsboro and bought his brother John's tavern. Capt. Hugh Milling and Capt. James Phillips, uncle of Creighton Buchanan, lived near by on the east side of the road, leading from Belle's bridge to Columbia. Gen. R. Winn lived on the place now occupied by W. Turner. Jas. Phillips was a Loyalist, though

visions. The State.

While this State is unable to give needy Confederate veterans and widows of veterans any large pensions, it is doing the best it can to aid them. As in all pension systems, abuses creep in and the department found itself paying pensions to many who were really not in need until the Confederate veterans organization took the matter up and got the new act passed. This was designed to throw every possible safeguard, and is working well. Several very exceptional and unexpected results of the new act have, however, arisen. The case of the Byrd orphans has already been mentioned, and the State has received several subscriptions toward paying the amount of the pension which cannot be allowed.

Another case even more noteworthy developed yesterday. There can be no doubt that Mrs. Amanda Rochester of Anderson county is the widow of a gallant fellow who gave up his life for the Confederacy, and that she is sadly in need of the pittance allowed, yet the law requires that she must have certificates from living witnesses to her husband's service and death. She cannot obtain these. Yet she has written evidence and has presented that which is really stronger than any other evidence could be. And it is up to the State board at its coming meeting to decide whether the letter of the act must be obeyed, shutting off the pension, or whether it can be allowed on the evidence furnished.

The board returned Mrs. Rochester's application when it first came in. The following was received yesterday in consequence.

Anderson, S. C., March 13, 1901.

Dear Sir: Excuse me for returning Mrs. Amanda T. Rochester's petition for pension, and papers connected therewith, and especially calling your attention to Judge Simonson's affidavit, and especially to the letter of Lieut. W. H. Bartless, Jr., dated June 20th, 1864, in connection with Judge Simonson's paper. I beg to call your attention to the fact that a paper 37 years old proves itself.

I am not a paid agent in this case, but know the poor widow personally and take an interest in her sad loss of her gallant husband, whose memory she has cherished by her long widowhood. It does seem to me that any court would sustain her claim under the law with the testimony of Judge Simonson and the letter of the lieutenant, now dead, and the other proofs submitted.

I enclose affidavit of B. A. McAllister, an officer, but who is an applicant himself, and his testimony ruled out, but I send it anyway. I was colonel of the Fourteenth South Carolina Volunteers, and my long service endears me to the poor

upon the enemy's lines at Swift Creek, near Petersburg, Va., where he is now buried.

It affords me pleasure to say to you that he was a good soldier. I never saw him shirk in the time of danger. He was a brave man, but none better. I regret his loss very much. He was a glorious cause, and his death was handed down to posterity as one of those martyrs who fell for the cause of freedom and all that holds dear on earth.

Fervently,
W. H. Bartless, Jr.,
Co. H, 25th S. C. V.
P. S. Corpl. Rochester is due pay from October 1st, 1863, to May 7th, 1864, and some little money for commutation of lost things. The exact amount I cannot now say, as my company papers are away; will, however, do so as soon as practicable. He had nothing with him when he was killed, his keep-sakes and other things having been previously lost.

The merited reputation for gallantry, valor and skin diseases acquired by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, has led to the making of worthless counterfeits. Be sure to get only DeWitt's Salve. McMaster Co.

STATISTICS TO BE COLLECTED.

The State.

For a long time South Carolina has been at a great disadvantage because of the fact that she has had no means of collecting facts and figures about her cotton mills, etc. The only statistics available since the great development of the textile industry have been what the newspapers could collect and what could be given by means of the charter record. Heretofore, however, under a new act of the General assembly such information is to be officially obtained through the tax machinery of the State, and that it will be of great value goes without saying.

Looking to the carrying out of the provisions of this most important new act Comptroller General Darham yesterday issued the following circular letter to the auditors in the several counties in the State:

Dear Sir: As required in the act approved 19th day of February, 1901, of "An act to provide uniformity and equality in the assessment of property returnable for taxation by persons, firms or corporations engaged in textile industries, and canals providing power for rent or hire, and cotton seed oil companies and fertilizer companies," you will immediately, on the adjournment of your county board of equalization, send returns of all such companies in your county to this office, with a tabulated statement giving, in the case of cotton mills, the capital

Rheumatism.

Nobody knows all about it; and nothing, now known, will always cure it.

Doctors try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, when they think it is caused by imperfect digestion of food. You can do the same.

It may or may not be caused by the failure of stomach and bowels to do their work. If it is, you will cure it; if not, you will do no harm.

The way, to cure a disease is to stop its cause, and help the body get back to its habit of health.

When Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil does that, it cures; when it don't, it don't cure. It never does harm.

The genuine has this picture on it, take no other.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States desires to announce the appointment of Mr. J. M. Elliott as Resident Agent for Winnsboro and vicinity.